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Samdech Norodom Sihanouk Visits Pyongyang

President Kim Il Sung firmly shook hands with Samdech Norodom Sihanouk and hugged him on May 20 at the airport, Pyongyang, when he alighted from the plane. (KCNA Radiophoto)

Samdech Norodom Sihanouk visited Pyongyang May 20 at the invitation of President Kim Il Sung, according to a KCNA report.

Samdech Norodom Sihanouk and madame were accompanied by Princess Norodom Kith Kanya, aunt of the Samdech; Madame Pomme Peang, mother of Princess Monique Sihanouk; Prince Norodom Sihamoni, son of the Samdech; and suite.

While staying in Pyongyang, the talks between President Kim Il Sung and Samdech Norodom Sihanouk were held on May 21 and 22.

During their stay in the DPRK, various kinds of functions were arranged to welcome them and they visited the Ponghwa historic site and the Pyongyang Embroidery Institute and other places.

Pyongyangites' Warm Welcome

Samdech Norodom Sihanouk arrived in Pyongyang on May 20 by special plane to visit the DPRK at the invitation of President Kim Il Sung.

President Kim Il Sung and his wife came out to the airport to warmly meet Samdech Norodom Sihanouk and madame.

Over 1,000 people thronged to Pyongyang airport to welcome Samdech Norodom Sihanouk.

At 11.30 a.m. the special plane carrying Samdech Norodom Sihanouk and his suite reached the ground.

The crowds warmly welcomed Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, guest of honour friend of Koreans people, shouting *manse* and waving bunches of flowers and balloons.

When Samdech Norodom Sihanouk alighted from the plane, President Kim Il Sung firmly shook hands with him and warmly hugged him.

Juvenile corps members courteously presented bunches of fragrant flowers to President Kim Il Sung and Samdech Norodom Sihanouk.

The guests were met at the airport by Pak Sung Chul and his wife, Ho Dam and his wife, chairmen of commissions and ministers of the Administration Council, and leading functionaries of Pyongyang municipal power bodies.

Also on hand were Lu Zhixian, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the People's Republic of China to the DPRK, and his wife.

In company with the President and Samdech Norodom Sihanouk passed before the cheering crowds, acknowledging their welcome, and headed for the Guest House by car.

Samdech Norodom Sihanouk and madame and the same day paid a courtesy call on President Kim Il Sung and his wife.

President Kim Il Sung had a talk with him in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

Talks were held on May 21 and 22 between President Kim Il Sung and Samdech Norodom Sihanouk.

President Kim Il Sung on may 20 received gifts of best wishes from Samdech Norodom Sihanouk at the Kumusan Assembly Hall.

The President looked around the gifts on display and expressed thanks for them.

In honour of the guests, a performance of the music and dance tale "Song of Paradise" was given at the Mansudae Art Theatre on May 21.

President Kim Il Sung and his wife appreciated the performance together with the guests.

The President and his wife May 22 called on the guests at the Guest House.

The President had a conversation with him in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

Banquet

President Kim Il Sung arranged a grand banquet at the Kumusan Assembly Hall on May 20 evening in honour of the guests.

Invited to the banquet were Samdech Norodom Sihanouk and Princess Monique Sihanouk; Princess Norodom Kith Kanya, aunt of the Samdech; Madame Pomme Peang, mother of Princess Monique Sihanouk; Prince Norodom Sihamoni, son of the Samdech; and suite.

Present at the banquet were Vice-President Pak Sung Chul and his wife; Ho Dam, Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister, and his wife; chairmen of commissions and ministers of the Administration Council, leading functionaries of the Pyongyang municipal power bodies, generals of the Korean People's Army and leading functionaries of education, culture, art and the press.

When President Kim Il Sung and his wife, in company with Samdech Norodom Sihanouk and Madame, entered the banquet hall to the strains of the welcome music, the entire attendants warmly welcomed them with thunderous applause.

President Kim Il Sung made a speech at the banquet, then before Samdech Norodom Sihanouk spoke next. (See below)

The banquet passed in an amicable atmosphere overflowing with friendship.

Artists of the Mansudae Art Troupe gave a performance at the banquet.

Trip to Ponghwa

Samdech Norodom Sihanouk and madame went round the Pongwha historic site on May 25, accompanied by the President and his wife.

The entourage of Samdech Norodom Sihanouk; Madame Pomme Peang, mother of Princess Monique Sihanouk; Prince Norodom Sihamoni, son of the Samdech; and others were also shown round the historic site.

President Kim Il Sung and Samdech Norodom Sihanouk were met on the spot by Li Gun Mo and personages concerned Kim Hyon Sik and Kim Hyong Ryul and functionaries of the Ponghwa History Museum.

Woman workers of the historic site presented fragrant bouquets to the President and Samdech Norodom Sihanouk.

Samdech Norodom Sihanouk and madame and their entourage laid a wreath before the statue of Kim Hyong Jik, an indomitable revolutionary fighter, and observed a moment's silence.

After going round the Myongsin School and dwelling house and historic momentoes associated with the brilliant revolutionary history of Kim Hyong Jik, the guests inspected the Ponghwa History Museum.

Saying that he felt greatly honoured to have an opportunity of seeing the wonderful historic site, Samdech Norodom Sihanouk expressed deep thanks for this.

President Kim Il Sung and his wife arranged a luncheon on the same day in honour of Samdech Norodom Sihanouk and madame.

Invited there was Prince Norodom Sihamoni, son of the Samdech.

The luncheon proceeded in a cordial atmosphere.

Speech of President KIM IL SUNG

At Banquet

Esteemed Samdech Norodom Sihanouk and Princess Monique Sihanouk,

Dear Kampuchean guests,

I warmly welcome you as our most distinguished guests, so much pleased that Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, our intimate friend, has come to our country today, not forgetting the old friendship.

Seeing you again and sitting with you after a long separation, I look back with deep emotion upon the past days when I formed a close friendship with you and deepened it.

We came into unbreakable intimate relations with each other while fighting hand in hand on the same road of struggle against imperialism and for independence.

I still remember my first significant meeting with you at the celebration of the 10th anniversary of the Bandung Conference in Djakarta under the burning sun in April 1965. Our friendship has since deepened each day and the friendship and solidarity between the peoples of our two countries have grown stronger.

Still shining are the distinguished services rendered by you, as our intimate friend and comrade-in-arms, in opening the road of friendship between our two peoples and developing it.

At the time when the Royal Government of Kampuchea became the first among the newly independent Asian countries to recognize the Democratic People's Republic of Korea as the only legitimate state of Korea and establish diplomatic relations with it, pushing aside the strong pressure within and without, that well showed the courage and decision of Samdech Norodom Sihanouk as an outstanding statesman.

We always remember and are thankful that you actively encouraged our people in the struggle for socialist construction and did much work in the international arena in support of our people's just cause of the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

Samdech Norodom Sihanouk has enjoyed respect and great esteem from Kampuchea's people and the world peaceloving people as a true patriot of Kampuchea.

With deep love of the motherland and people, you have devotedly fought against imperialism and for the maintenance of peace and the principle of non-alignment and for the independence and sovereignty of the country, territorial integrity and the prosperity of the nation.

Today the Kampuchean people are undergoing severe tests and great misfortunes.

But, they will surely greet a bright future of independence and liberation.

We believe that Samdech Norodom Sihanouk will conduct more energetic activities for the noble cause for his motherland and people.

We treasure our friendship with you and will always support and encourage your just cause with might and main.

Today when a fierce struggle is being fought between the forces of independence and the forces of domination on the global scale, we regard it as our sacred binding obligation and duty to assist all the oppressed peoples of the world who advocate independence.

Deeply satisfied that the current visit of Samdech Norodom Sihanouk to our country will offer an opportunity further deepening the intimate relations between us and discussing a number of problems of concern, we believe that it will be an important occasion for a renewed determination of the peoples' relations between us.

At this happy moment of meeting you again, I sincerely hope you to spend pleasant and cheerful days of rest in our country, feeling as much at home as in your own brother's, and propose a toast

To the good health and long life of esteemed Samdech Norodom Sihanouk,

To the health of Princess Monique Sihanouk and the Kampuchean guests, and

To the health of all comrades and friends present here. (KCNA)

Speech of Samdech NORODOM SIHANOUK

At Banquet

Most respected and beloved Your Excellency Mr. Marshal Kim Il Sung, President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea,

To Your Excellency venerated and beloved great leader of the Korean people and the Korean nation, I present my most profound homage, my most emotional and most affectionate and respectful gratitude for the greatest honour and all the exceptional marks of deep and solicitude which you accorded me after my arrival in your glorious country and your so beautiful, radiant and marvellous capital, Pyongyang.

So noble and generous speech which Your Excellency made at this sumptuous and splendid banquet will always remain engraved in my heart and my spirit and also in the hearts and spirit of the members of my family and my suite.

The same can be said of the ineffaceable remembrance of your kindness accorded us for many years and, today, of the grand welcome, so warm, so comfortable and so fraternal which Your Excellency most respected and beloved great leader, most respected Madame President Kim Song Ae, your most eminent Government and your valiant people accorded us, accorded to my humble person who, having retired more than three years ago, Your Excellency great and most illustrated leader continue to consider with incomparable affection of hard as his friend, his old comrade-in-arms, his intimate and inseparable collaborator.

For all your innumerable and extraordinary kindness in my regard, permit me to express thanks to you, venerated and beloved Mr. Marshal, President of the Republic, from the bottom of my heart, with all my affection and my most profound admiration for your august person.

Most respected and beloved Your Excellency Mr. President of the Republic, most respected Madame President Kim Song Ae, respected Your Excellencies, Madames,

Esteemed messieurs, mesdames, mesdemoiselles, dear friends,

Together with the Kampuchean people, my family and me will eternally remember the extremely important and multiform aid which the fraternal great Korean people, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and their most glorious leader, His Excellency President Kim Il Sung have rendered without cessation to our country since 1970 up to date, that is, in the years of grim tests and great misfortunes.

A Khmer proverb says: "It is in misfortune that we can know who are our true friends and who are the false friends."

Most respected and beloved Your Excellency Mr. Marshal,

All the Kampuchean people and myself in misfortune have never been abandoned by Your Excellency.

You are not only a greatest he ro of revolution, of the war of national liberation, of the socialist and communist construction, and of the miraculous development in all domains of your dear fatherland, the installation of a veritable earthly paradise for your people, but also a man in the world who is wisest and most elevated terms, who has an extremely good and generous heart full of kindness, solicitude for all the peoples and victims of injustice of destiny or other men.

This is why your glory will be eternal and your popularity will grow incessantly on the world-wide scale.

You are the great hero of our third world and all the peoples of the world love you and admire you, most respected and beloved Your Excellency Mr. Marshal Kim Il Sung, the great leader.

Excellencies, mesdames, messieurs, mesdemoiselles,

Dear friends,

Over the last three years during which I had not have any possibility of communicating with Your Excellency Mr. President Kim Il Sung, the great leader, the thought of you never left me.

I thought of you the great leader at each moment of my obscure life in my country.

Today, my heart is full of boundless joy, because my ardent dream of seeing Your Excellency again has at last been realised and my heart is also full of immense pride, because it permits me to admire the fantastic new progress of socialist and communist construction in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, admire the grandiose, innumerable and resplendent new achievements in recent years and in recent months, admire the incomparable and immortal work of the great leader under whose guidance the Democratic People's Republic of Korea advances without cessation in giant strides and at the rhythm of the gallop of Chollima on the road of most glorious Juche which has made your country a great industrial power and, in all respects, the prestige of which is continuously rising on the international scale and the people of which are the happiest in the world, because they, thanks to the great Juche idea, live in a veritable socialist and communist paradise, a veritable earthly paradise.

The great leader is bringing most brilliant victories in all domains of the socialist edification and the people and also for the cause of liberty, peace and progress in the world.

In the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the industry is being developed and modernized impressively and has reached today the great international class not only in the viewpoint of productive forces, but also in the viewpoint of relations.

Agriculture, general irrigation and electrification have climbed the world's summit.

City construction, national education, social action, public health, culture, the arts and science also evoke universal admiration for their formidable and continuous development.

We Khmers are absolutely enchanted since our arrival this morning by the splendid and impressive new transformation and achievements in Pyongyang, which has become today one of the most grand and beautiful, most elegant, modern and developed capitals of the world.

(Continued on page 2)

Presidential Statue Unveiled By Lake Samjiyon

A ceremony of unveiling the statue of President Kim Il Sung erected on the Samjiyon lakeside in Ryanggang Province in response to the desire of the Korean people to convey down through generations the brilliant revolutionary feats performed by him for the fatherland and people, on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the historic victory in the anti-Japa battle was held with a large attendance on May 21, according to a KCNA report.

The vast square on the Samjiyon lakeside was overflowing with sens of thousands of working people, youth and students and People's Army soldiers who gathered there with flowers and balloons.

Present at the unveiling ceremony were Kim Il, So Chol, Choe Chun Gu, O Bark Ryong, Kye Ung Tae, Kim Man Gun, Pak So Dong, Chong Jun Gi, Kim Chol Man, Hyon Mu Kwang, Yun Gi Bok, Kang Hui Won and Hyon Chang Bok and department directors of the Central Committee of the Party, chairmen boards of commissions and ministers of the Administration Council, leading functionaries of working people's organisations, generals of the Korean People's Army, anti-Japanese revolutionary veterans, men of science, education, culture, art, public health and the press and leading functionaries of provincial party and power bodies.

The band struck up the national anthem when the statue was unveiled open.

Kim Il, Member of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and Vice-President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, unveiled the statue of President Kim Il Sung.

When the statue of President Kim Il Sung, looking over the vast expanse of the fatherland, the hem of his military uniform flying in the wind, and firmly grasping field-glasses on a grand granite rock symbolic of the general hill against the background of Mt. Paekdu, the holy mountain of revolution, spread its radiant rays, stormy cheers of "Long live the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung!" burst forth from the crowd and volleys and waves of flowers rolled on the square.

Hundreds of fireworks were set off echoing through mountains and thousands of balloons soared high into the sky embroidering flowers.

The large groups of sculptures standing on both sides of the statue of the President, depicting the members of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army who advanced into the fatherland following him and the Korean people who fought stoutly, with boundless respect and reverence for him, and other parts of the great monument erected by the Lake Samjiyon displayed its grandeur amid the enthusiastic cheers of the crowd.

The Samjiyon monument of revolutionary history was also unveiled.

Rim Chun Chu, member of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the Party, made a speech extending address.

(See the gist on page 2)

DPRK, Grenada Set Up Diplomatic Ties

A joint communique on the establishment of diplomatic relations and exchange of diplomatic envoys between the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and Grenada was signed in St. George's, the capital of Grenada, on May 9, according to a KCNA report.

The communique said:

The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the People's Revolutionary Government of Grenada agreed upon opening diplomatic relations and exchanging diplomatic envoys at ambassadorial level between the two countries to develop the friendly and cooperative relations in all fields on the basis of the principles of complete equality and reciprocity, mutual respect of sovereignty and non-interference in each other's internal affairs.

The joint communique was signed by Li Jun Ok, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the DPRK to Guyana, upon the authorization of the DPRK Government, and by Maurice Bishop, Prime Minister and Foreign Minister, upon the authorization of the People's Revolutionary Government of Grenada.

Unveiling Ceremony of Presidential Statue Held

Address of Rim Chun Chu, Member of Political Committee of CC of WPK (Gist)

Rim Chun Chu, Member of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, made a speech at the ceremony of unveiling the statue of the President Kim Il Sung erected on the Samjiyon lakeside in Ryanggang Province, the historic battle site of revolution, which was held on May 21 on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the historic victory in the Musan Area Battle, according to KCNA Report.

Noting that the statue of President Kim Il Sung was erected with due respect and the grand Samjiyon Monument was set up in the historic land of revolution in commemoration of the 40th anniversary of the victory in the Musan Area Battle organized and led by him in the period of the anti-Japanese armed struggle, the speaker said that this fully reflected the unanimous will and desire of the Korean people to highly praise and hand down for ever through generations to come the immortal feats performed by him for the age and revolution. This, he noted, is also a manifestation of the rock-firm will and faith of the Korean people determined to firmly defend and glorify for ever the party's glorious revolutionary traditions established by the President.

The battle in the Musan area was a large-scale operation of annihilation into the homeland which dealt a heavy political and military blow at the Japanese imperialist aggressors and instilled into the hearts of the Korean people the hope of national resurrection and conviction of victory deep in the homeland in the dark period when the fascist oppression of the Japanese imperialists was at its height, he said, and continued:

In May 1939, that is 40 years ago from now, the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung led the main unit of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army into the Musan area and conducted vehement military and political activities and dealt an annihilating blow at the Japanese imperialist aggressors on the Taehongdan Plain, thus winning a brilliant victory in the operation of advance into the homeland.

This great victory in annihilating the large enemy units in a flash, the victory won by applying the tactics whereby the large unit of the KPRA marched boldly in few array in broad daylight along the "Kansan-Musan military road" built by the Japanese imperialists to "mop up" the Anti-Japanese Guerrilla Army, after breaking through the manifold tight border guard lines, concentration and dispersion, allurement and ambushes, and other flexible tactics and war methods, is a military miracle which could be wrought only by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, the ever-victorious commander and outstanding military strategist.

Drawing fresh strength and courage from the energetic political activities of the KPRA and the victory in the Musan Area Battle, our people launched forceful struggles in various forms against the Japanese imperialists with firm conviction of victory. In this course the internal force of our revolution was built up more firmly and the general Korean revolution centering around the anti-Japanese armed struggle continued to make a vigorous development.

Indeed, the operation of advance into the homeland and the Musan Area Battle organized and led by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung was a historic event brilliantly decorating the victorious road of the glorious anti-Japanese armed struggle, which will remain recorded for ever in our people's history of revolutionary struggle and reveal radiant rays.

He led the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle to victory, thus defeating the hot pursuit by Japanese imperialists and accomplishing the historic cause of the liberation of the fatherland. In the flames of the protracted and arduous struggle against Japanese imperialism, he created the brilliant revolutionary traditions, the foundation stone of our party and revolution, the keynote of which is the immortal Juche idea, the guiding idea of our revolution, and the noble communist revolutionary spirit, various revolutionary feats and fighting experiences, the revolutionary work method and popular work style.

Rim Chun Chu went on:

Our people who have covered a victorious road of half a century-long revolution under the wise guidance of the great leader have keenly experienced how valuable and great the revolutionary traditions established by him are for the strengthening and development of our party and final victory of our revolution and deem it greatest noble and lot to inherit these immortal revolutionary traditions.

The respected and beloved Comrade Kim Il Sung is, indeed, the great leader of our party and people, who restored the lost fatherland and rights to our life and freedom for our people, built the firm bedrock of our revolution, built with his own hands and developing powerful socialist state of Juche and the people's regime as independent and creative life, is this land where sensational changes and great profits once prevailed, and is accelerating the victory of the cause of socialism and communism.

It is the greatest honour and happiness of our people to live and fight in the glorious era of Juche, with him at the head of the revolution, holding him in high esteem.

To build well the battle sites of revolution in Samjiyon associated with the immortal revolutionary feats of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung is the desire and unanimous wish of our entire people to glorify our party and revolution traditions for ever through generations, the speaker said, and continued:

In response to the call of the party, our people erected with due respect the statue of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung on the Samjiyon lakeside against the background of the sublime feature of Mt. Paektu and set up the grand Samjiyon Monument and Revolutionary History Museum.

The statue of the respected and beloved leader and the grains of sculptures on its both sides are the great monumental creations of our era and contemporary people, who are determined to firmly defend and glorify for ever his revolutionary history and exploits.

The statue of the respected and beloved leader was erected with a due respect on the Samjiyon lakeside, the historic site where he inspired his men to the final victory of the cause of the liberation of the fatherland when he advanced into the Musan area, the glorious place where he matured the plan to accomplish the cause of Juche through generations, recollecting with deep emotion the days of the bloody anti-Japanese struggle, vividly shows the lofty and august image of the great general who led the glorious anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle to a shining victory, filling the hearts of our people with pride.

Standing on both sides of the statue of the great leader are large groups of sculptures portraying the sturdy sights of the members of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army who advanced into the beloved fatherland, unfolding his orders, and the scenes of the battle in which they advance in the spirit of annihilating the enemy, loudly blowing the trumpet of advance, and the people who boundlessly revere him. The groups of sculptures demonstrate the unbreakable unity and cohesion of our people who entirely entrust their destiny to the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and are firmly rallied around him with one thought and one purpose and show the revolutionary spirit of our people who made a vigorous advance for the restoration of the fatherland and the victory of the revolution under his guidance.

The statue of the great leader and the great monument erected on the Samjiyon lakeside will radiantly shine as an immortal banner infinitely inspiring the struggle of our people for accomplishing the cause of Juche, conveying down through generations forever his glorious and brilliant revolutionary history and precious feats, outstanding leadership and lofty communist virtues.

The ceremony for unveiling the statue of President Kim Il Sung erected on the Samjiyon lakeside in Ryanggang Province (KCNA Radiophoto)

Rodong Sinmun on 40th Anniv. of Musan Area Battle

PYONGYANG, May 23 (KCNA)—Papers today dedicate articles to the 40th anniversary of the victory in the Musan Area Battle (May, 1939) organized and commanded by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung in the period of the anti-Japanese armed struggle.

In a signed article headlined "Great Event Which Heralded the Dawn of the Liberation of the Fatherland", Rodong Sinmun (organ of the CC of the WPK) says that the shining victory in the Musan Area Battle was a historic event of great significance in leading the Korean revolution to a constant upsurge under the banner of Juche and promoting the noble cause of the liberation of the fatherland.

The Musan Area Battle was a large-scale operation of advance into the homeland organized and led by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung in order to infuse into the Korean people the hope and conviction of the liberation of the fatherland and continue to victorious advance of the Korean revolution as a whole at a time when the Japanese imperialists' fascist suppression and plunder reached their height and the Korean revolution was undergoing the most rigorous test ever known, the article notes, and goes on:

The advance into the homeland and the shining victory in the Musan Area Battle organized and led by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung was a historic event of great significance in firmly adhering to the revolutionary banner of Juche and leading the Korean revolution as a whole to a constant upswing.

Japanese imperialism faked up the "national general mobilization order," a fascist evil law, and commenorered all the man-power and material resources necessary for its war of aggression, especially, it mobilised armed forces hundreds of thousands strong in the "punitive" operation against the Korean people's revolutionary army and, at the same time, destroyed revolutionary organizations, arrested, imprisoned and murdered a great many patriots and people.

It was in those days that the great leader held high again the torchlight of revolution on the soil of the fatherland and thus smashed the reactionary offensive of Japanese imperialism, defended the banner of Juche and aroused the masses of the people to continue to vigorously develop the Korean revolution as a whole.

The important significance of the advance into the homeland and Musan Area Battle organized and led by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung lies in that it dealt a heavy blow at the Japanese imperialist aggressors and shook their colonial ruling system to its very foundation, thereby demonstrating the ever-victorious might of the Korean people's revolutionary army and bringing the "ardous march" to a triumphant conclusion.

At the historic Nanwulaemi Meeting in November 1938, the great leader put forward the strategic and tactical policy of advancing the Korean People's Revolutionary Army to the border area and organized and led the "arduous march" to carry this policy into practice.

It was an unprecedentedly arduous and protracted march which lasted for over 100 days in the teeth of the encirclement and persistent pursuit of the incomparably superior enemy.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, the ever-victorious iron-willed brilliant commander and great military strategist, led the "arduous march" of the main force of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army to a victorious conclusion, overcoming manifold difficulties and trials with his outstanding strategy and tactics and superb leadership.

In this course, the Korean People's Revolutionary Army fully demonstrated its ever-victorious might and inflicted an irrevocable defeat to the Japanese imperialist aggressors.

The shining victory in the Musan area operation had a great revolutionary influence on the national liberation struggle of the peoples of colonial and dependent countries.

By striking a fatal blow at the Japanese imperialist aggressors, the Asian shock force of international fascism, and precipitating their destruction, it gave a great help to the national liberation struggle of the peoples subjected to the Japanese imperialist aggression and the anti-fascist struggle of the world revolutionary people and peace-loving people.

This victory instilled into the peoples of the colonial and dependent countries the firm conviction of certain victory that if they fought the imperialist aggressors, with arms in their hands, under the banner of independence, they could surely defend and achieve national liberation with their own strength.

The monument of the victory at the Musan Area Battle

(Continued from page 1)

I express to His Excellency Mr. President Kim Il Sung the great leader the hommage of my sincerest and fervent felicitations.

Excellencies,
Messieurs,
Messieurs,
Mesdemoiselles,
Mesdemoiselles,
Dear friends,

The friendship uniting Kampuchea and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the Khmer people and the Korean people, has traversed victoriously the most grim tests and, as a result, is more solid than steel and beautiful than the most beautiful diamond of the world

This friendship is an example and it will be further embellished and consolidated through the trials of the times.

All the Kampucheans, to whatever political and ideological tendency, to whatever social class they may belong, unanimously admire, support with a whole heart and serve all their forces for this sacred friendship.

So I have the honour and the privilege, today, of reaffirming our full and fervent support to all work which His Excellency President Kim Il Sung, the venerated and beloved, great leader of the Korean nation and the Korean people, undertook, is undertaking and will undertake, proposed, is proposing and will propose, with his clairvoyance, his sagacity, his nobleness of heart and his legendary patriotism, for permitting all the Korean families in the north and south to find themselves again as they should be, in the northern part and in the southern part of Korea, one and indivisible in view of international law and of history, to join hands and fraternally press each other close, cooperate in the best patriotic and familiar spirit, and permitting the Korean nation to realize their supreme and unanimous desire, the peaceful reunification of the country.

Most respected Your Excellency Mr. President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea,

Most respected Your Excellency Madame President Kim Song Ae,

Respected Your Excellencies, Messieurs, Mesdames, Mesdemoiselles,

Dear friends,

In all the history of humanity, no one yet knows such misfortunes and miseries which fell with such malignant force and constant injustice on the head of a people like in the case of the Kampuchean people from 1975 up to date.

Our country which has been most miserable in the world has been destroyed completely and reduced all bad to ashes. Our race and our nation are seriously menaced by an inevitable extinction and our Khmer people are dispersed all over the world and could no longer have any hope and dream, because they are witnessing that the hostile elements who kindled the fatal flames of war in Kampuchea for the so-called "well-being" of the Kampuchean people are killing them shamelessly.

For this reason, since my liberation in January 1979, I have incessantly called for the convocation of an international conference in Geneva, like the one convened in 1954 for a stop of the first war in Indochina, for the purpose, without impairing anyone's prestige and essential interests, to bring a fair and peaceful solution to very painful and unbearable problem of Kampuchea.

Today, the S.R. of Viet Nam rejects with contempt and insult, the proposals of my propositions of peaceful resolution of the Kampuchean-Vietnam problem.

The world and history will judge. Excellencies, Messieurs, Mesdames, Mesdemoiselles,

Dear friends,

Fervently wishing from the bottom of my heart His Excellency was reinstated and beloved great leader of the fraternal Korean people will be overwhelmed with happiness in all his so noble patriotic and historic work, considering that the peaceful reunification of the fatherland, I propose, with my family and my compatriots present here, to raise our glasses to the good health, longevity, happiness and eternal glory of His Excellency the great Kim Il Sung, President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

To the good health, longevity and happiness of Madame President Kim Song Ae.

To the grandeur of the D.P.R. of Korea,

To the prosperity and happiness of the Korean people,

To the immortal friendship uniting the fraternal Kampuchean people and the Korean people,

To the health of Their Excellencies, Messieurs, Mesdames, Mesdemoiselles and dear friends present here.

(KCNA)

Medical Service System In Korea

A most advanced socialist health service system has been established in the DPRK. All the people live a happy life, with no worry about medical treatment when they fall ill.

Before liberation, 60 per cent of the tub-counties were without doctors. Therefore, such endemics as typhoid fever and malaria were constantly prevalent. But the poor people were denied a proper medical assistance, even if they were attacked with diseases.

The average life expectancy at birth at that time was 41 years.

Today, under the popular public health policy embodying the Juche idea whereby people are most treasured, the mortality rate has dropped to one-quarter of that before liberation while the average life expectancy at birth has reached 73 years—75 years men 70 and women 76), or nearly double that under the Japanese imperialist rule.

A most developed free treatment system is in force in the country under which medical assistance is rendered to everyone who needs it.

The free medical assistance system in the country is a universal and complete one under which the entire population are entitled to all forms of free medical services such as outpatient and inpatient treatment and recuperation at sanatoria and the state fully bears not only the doctor's and medicine fees but also the food expenses during hospital treatment and even the traveling expenses for going to and from the sanatoria.

During the 6-Year Plan period (1971-1976) the number of the hospitals grew 2.8 times and that of the hospital beds 1.5 times and the hospital networks were distributed more proportionally all over the country.

The country hospitals have been turned into general hospitals with solid material and technical foundations and the rural *ri* clinics into hospitals, and modernly-equipped children's wards have been set up in all *ri*.

The ranks of medical personnel have been firmly built up and medical appliance and medicine production bases have been consolidated.

In 1959 there were 8.7 doctors and assistant doctors for every 10,000 heads of population and this figure jumped to 26.3 in 1967. Today the number of the public health workers is far more than that.

With a section-doctor system in force, everyone has a doctor assigned to him or her in the country. The doctors pay regular visits to the population, taking charge of their health in a responsible manner.

The state pays particular attention to the promotion of the health of the children and mothers.

All the women are given free medical assistance at childbirth and all the mothers including the rural women are granted a 77-day paid maternity leave.

The children are reared at state and social expense. They are administered the first preventive medicine at the time of their birth and grow healthily under the care of pediatric doctors at the nurseries and kindergartens.

A large portion of the state budgetary appropriations go to public health services. This year they are expected to increase 15 per cent above last year.

During the second 7-Year Plan period, medical assistance to the working people will be improved through a thorough implementation of the party's prophylactic policy and the development of the section-doctor system, an advanced medical service system.

Japan Gov't Knew KCIA Had Kidnapped Kim: Boettcher

The Japanese government must have known that agents of the south Korean Central Intelligence Agency (KCIA) carried out the 1973 abduction from Tokyo of former south Korean presidential candidate Kim Dae Jung, a former U.S. congressional investigator told Kyodo in Japan on May 24.

Robert S. Boettcher, chief investigator in 1976-78 for the House Subcommittee on International Organizations, said the U.S. government had also been informed that Kim Dong Un, then 3rd secretary at the south Korean "embassy" in Tokyo, was involved in the kidnapping.

The subcommittee looked into activities of the KCIA in the United States.

Boettcher said he based his allegation on official documents of the U.S. State Department and other government offices as well as hearings from highly placed officials of the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency.

U.S. Ambassador Philip Habib then in South Korea from south Korean sources soon after the abduction that the KCIA had done it, said Boettcher, now a researcher for the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace.

Habib, he went on, discussed the matter with Japanese Ambassador Ushiroku Torao and expressed Pak Jung Hi to refrain from killing Kim.

Boettcher also said that Kim Jae Kwon, former minister at the south Korean "embassy" in Tokyo and alleged architect of the abduction plot, said the money he was ready to help the subcommittee unravel what the KCIA had been up to if the U.S. government helped him get out of south Korea.

Boettcher said he had tried to do so but was rejected by Seoul.

United States.

Prosecutors are said to have arrived at the conclusion that the two ex-premiers received the money in remuneration for their efforts to facilitate the sale of railway coaches to south Korea and to arrange a 27,240 million yen Japanese loan to finance the Seoul subway project.

The loan was channelled through the government's Overseas Economic Cooperation Fund in 1972.

According to a U.S. congressional report, $1.2 million out of the $2.5 million paid into the U.S. bank account was used to finance Pak Jung Hi's election campaign in 1971.

The report said the remaining $1.3 million was transferred to the Tokyo branch of the Korean Exchange Bank soon after it was received by the Japanese consortium to Chase Manhattan Bank and the New York branch of the Korean Exchange Bank.

Boettcher said U.S. officials have traced the flow of the money and concluded that about one-third of the $1.3 million was paid to the two former prime ministers between late 1973 and 1974.

Japan Ex-Premiers' Role in Seoul Subway Payoffs

One of them supposedly received 120-130 million yen and the other 80-90 million yen.

A consortium of four Japanese trading firms (Mitsubishi Corp., Marubeni Corp., Mitsui and Co. and Itochu-Shoji Co.), which undertook the subway project, was said to have paid $2.5 million in rebates to south Koreas. The money was reportedly paid after 1971 into a bank account in the

Church of Korea in 1948. Today he rules his empire from a plush proposition in Tarrytown, north of New York, from which he directs the fourth wife.

From time to time, surrounded by bodyguards, he visits the sect's headquarters, in what used to be the Hotel Yoker Hilton in the heart of Manhattan. The sect took over the building three years ago.

In Unification Church officials only acknowledge that street collections in 1978 brought in $5 million dollars.

The Moonies themselves, in exchange for labor and donations, receive scanty meals and are housed in numerous properties the sect owns in New Yourk and in the rest of the country.

They also have the job of recruiting new followers but this has sometimes led to them being arrested by people.

In the past three years, three Moonies, one of them a young French girl, have been murdered in the United States. The Rev. Moon, 59, was excommunicated from the Presbyterian

Moonies Fascist Power Movement

The Rev. Moon Son Myung's Unification Church, better known as the Moon sect, has once again had an accusing finger pointed at it.

Allen Wood, 32, grandson of American Poet Allen Tate, and the sect's former organizer in Maryland, has turned from follower to advertiser to public critic here.

"The Unification Church is a fascist power movement, a religion the way Hitler's movement was a religion", he has charged.

He adds that the church's south Korean founder, the Rev. Moon, runs the sect like a monolithic military oganization. And he describes him as a hoaxer with a thirst for power.

"I heard Moon speak 10 hours a day. It was like being in a business meeting. There was not one iota of emotion felt." Wood said.

These accusations will probably have little or no effect on the sect. It has 30,000 followers in the United states and more than 2 million in the out the world as a whole. All are devoted to their master, as Moon mesmerizes to call him.

The 30,000 American sect members are an average of 24 years old. Many join the increasingly meaningless a feeling of being disorientated or unconnected. But they have been led the Unification Church becomes a vast financial and political empire with numerous ramifications.

Young Moonies stop passersby on the streets of Manhattan and sell them candles, flowers and other trinkets for charities, some of which are alleged to be fictious. This earns the sect millions of dollars.

Wood claims that as many as 2,000 Moonies spend up to 18 hours a day out collecting money in the streets. This collecting racket more than 100 million dollars for the sect last year, he says.

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DPRK Peace Committee Statement On Kim's Abduction

PYONGYANG, May 23 (KCNA)—the Central Committee of the Democratic Front for the Reunification of the Fatherland and the Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland and the Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland published a joint statement on May 21 in connection with the fact that the real culprit behind the kidnap-murder abduction of Kim Dae Jung, a south Korean democratic figure, was uncovered recently and fully.

The joint statement says:

According to a secret document of the U.S. State Department made public recently, Kim Dong Jo, the then puppet Foreign Minister, in January 1971 told Richard Sneider, U.S. ambassador to south Korea, that Kim Dong Un who had been directly involved in the Kim Dae Jung abduction case was an operative of the south Korean "Central Intelligence Agency" and this was reported to Kissinger, then U.S. National Security Adviser.

Also clarified in this secret document is the fact that Habib, who was U.S. ambassador to south Korea at the time Kim Dae Jung was abduc-ted, reported to the U.S. State Secretary that the kidnapping was a work of the south Korean "Central Intelligence Agency".

This revelation proves with irrefutable material evidence that the real culprit behind the abduction of Kim Dae Jung were none other than the south Korean authorities and the south Korean authorities themselves already admitted the crime.

Recalling that the south Korean authorities resorted to every unconscionable artifice to cover up the truth of the abduction case and committed such monstrous criminal acts as that of suppressing and persecuting Kim Dae Jung, a kidnap victim, and his family, the Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland has repeatedly demanded the punishment of the criminals responsible for the abduction case and the immediate release of Kim Dae Jung and his family.

We sternly denounce the abduction and brutal repression of Kim Dae Jung by the south Korean rulers, regarding it as an unpardonable challenge to the entire Korean nation to the peaceful aspire after democracy and the independent and peaceful reunification of the country and an intolerable insult to the progressive people of the world who value justice and human rights.

Suppression of Kim Dae Jung cannot be a problem between the human rights of a democratic figure, but is one of the important question directly linked with the cause of the peaceful reunification of the country.

For the peaceful reunification of the country, the will of the south Koreans of the people must be respected, the free activities of all the political parties, public organizations and figures of all circles differing in ideology, idea and political view and spirited need, an atmosphere be created for all the fellow countrymen to achieve a great unity on the basis of the national idea and the movement for reunification be encouraged in south Korea.

The south Korean authorities who oppressed a person who differs from them in political view and demands democracy and peaceful reunification. And, as if it were not enough, they committed such a foul and wicked act with and continue to subject him to torture, this is a serious act of threatening and stamping out the democratic forces of south Korea demanding democracy and peaceful reunification and realize their supreme office and "two Koreas" plot.

It is quite natural that the south Korean rulers rejected the renewed contact between the liaison representatives of the north and south which suppressing at the point of the bayonet the democratic desire of the south Korean democratic figures to participate in the all-nation dialogue.

But, with no machination can the south Koreas authorities bar the desire of the nation and the current of the history.

Now that the south Korean authorities can no longer conceal their true colour as the kidnapper of Kim Dae Jung, they should scrupulously their crime, thouah belatedly, and immediately discontinue the suppression and persecution of Kim Dae Jung and reinstate him as unanimously demanded by the people at home and abroad.

And they should give up the fascist dictatorship rule and immediately for permanent split going against the desire and will of the nation, ensure all democratic rights including the freedom of discussion of reunification in south Korea and come out to the dialogue for the national unity and peaceful reunification.

If the south Korean rulers challenge democracy and reunification, persisting in fascism and splittist action, they will face a judgement by the whole nation and history.

The Japanese authorities are also to blame for the Kim Dae Jung kidnap case. They should no more defend the south Korean rulers, but should take proper measures for a correct settlement of the Kim Dae Jung case.

To this occasion, we express the hope that the progressive democratic organizations, public organizations and broad strata of people in all countries will pay a great attention to the fact that the real criminals who kidnapped Kim Dae Jung are now confirmed once again and lift up louder voices in the struggle for his reinstatement, the democratization of south Korean society and the peaceful reunification of Korea.

"Time to Talk with N. Korea'

Follow excerpts from the article entitled "Time to Talk with N. Korea" which Gaurdy, Washington-based journalist, contributed in the spring, 1979 issue of U.S. quarterly magazine "Foreign Policy" of the Garnegie Endowment for International Review:

☆

The United States has contributed to this stalemate in Korea by maintaining an essentially immobile Korean policy for a quarter of a century. The furor in the American national security bureaucracy provoked by Jimmy Carter's 1977 plan to withdraw U.S. troops from South Korea revealed the visceral opposition of Washington officials to even tactical changes in policy toward Korea.

Even if the present withdrawal plan is implemented, the nature of the Korean conflict will be fundamentally unchanged. U.S. air power, logistical support, and intelligence personnel will stay in South Korea, and the relationship between north and south will remain tense and unstable.

Present U.S. policy toward Korea is to maintain an uncompromising posture and to wait for the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK) to abandon its objective of Korean reunification.

But in the meantime the level of tension in the peninsula and threat of war could well increase. Washington must therefore take the initiative to begin negotiations among the three principal actors in the present stalemate—North Korea, South Korea, and the United States. These talks would aim at achieving mutual force reductions, a pullback of all troops a safe distance from the line, a ban on the introduction of new weapons into the peninsula, mutual pledges of nonaggression, an agreement not to produce or procure nuclear weapons, and ultimately a complete withdrawal of U.S. forces from South Korea. Proposals along these lines have frequently been made by the north Korean government in recent years, but they have been thoroughly resisted in Seoul and utterly ignored in Washington.

Gradual Concessions

U.S. officials have claimed that Pyongyang demands reunification of the two Koreas on its own terms, the main one being withdrawal of U.S. troops as the first step in any reunification agreement. Later that year he proposed a four-step process toward the reunification of Korea. First, both countries would agree to an identical pledge of nonaggression toward each other. This measure would be followed by a nonaggression pact between North and South Korea, then the withdrawal of American troops, and finally a second troop reduction by both sides to a level of 100,000 soldiers.

But the most significant North Korean offer was its proposal, first made in 1972, to withdraw its troops from the DMZ as a part of the first peace plan and to assign only police forces to the line. The United States and South Korea have always considered the DMZ a defensive barrier, but North Korean force near the truce line as their most serious military problem. The Pyongyang offer of ten troops would be a significant step toward reunification. Later that year Kim Il Sung stated that the North would not launch an attack.

During talks between North and South in 1972, Pyongyang again offered to withdraw its troops to ten in return for a commitment from Seoul to join it in seeking peaceful reunification without foreign interference. Park agreed to a joint communique containing those principles on July 4, 1972, but within a few days Pyongyang stated that if the foreign forces were not foreign, thus scuttling the reunification negotiations and political powers. Moreover, the two sides failed to make progress on military and political issues. When Park announced his support for the United Nations in June 1973—an idea the north Koreans had opposed in the agreement to seek

Memoirs

Happy Family

Shown here is a story about a 70-aged woman returnee from Japan, Cha Song Su who enjoys a happy life without any trouble about eating, clothing and housing under the warmly solicitude of President Kim Il Sung as he enabled her children to attend school.

☆

Every street and every house in Pyongyang, the capital of the revolution, overflowing with warm spring sunshine, ring with the happy and gay laughter of our people who live, envying nothing in the world, under the loving care of the great leader.

One Sunday, I called at the flat of Cha Song Su, an old woman returnee from Japan, living happily in Kyonggong, Seosong District in Pyongyang.

It was to keep the word I had made to her when I had been on a local tour to write an article for our magazine.

At that time she had been in the sanatorium on beautiful Lake Sijung.

For her age of 70 she had looked energetic. She had said to me that the grateful fatherland sent her to the sanatorium almost every year though nothing special was wrong with her and boasted of the happy life enjoyed by her and her sons and daughter after their return to the homeland.

And then she had asked me to visit her flat on Sunday.

This was how I called at her flat.

All her family warmly received me.

That day the family seemed to have some celebration.

All family—sons and daughters-in-law who enabled separate families, daughter and son-in-law and grandsons and granddaughters—gathered.

Songs, laughters, faces beaming with smiles, bright rooms with rich furniture...

My first impression of her family was that hers was a happy family.

The respected and beloved leader President Kim Il Sung said:

"Through their own experience our people are convinced that only the socialist system can guarantee genuine liberties and rights to the working masses and provide them with a most bountiful and happy life; they regard it as the greatest honour and pleasure to live and make revolution under this system."

Through this family I could get a good idea of the happy life of our people living with no worries under the tender care of the fatherly leader.

She said to all the members of the family filling two rooms:

"Whenever all my family gather like this, I feel as if I engrossed all happiness in the world."

Seventeen years ago, she returned to the homeland with four children from the alien land. But now all her children graduated from colleges to be patriotic national cadres in the homeland.

Daughters-in-law and son-in-law also finished college.

She boasted of eight college graduates. There are a college teacher, engineer and three doctors among them.

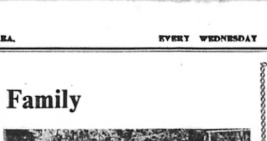
They all live in fine apartments in the heart of the city.

According to her, eight grandsons and granddaughters are attending school and three creche or kindergarten.

"When I returned home they were mere children. But the fatherly leader brought them up like this."

So saying, she spoke about her past. She was quite a young woman when she crossed Korea Strait to see her husband shifted to Japan for labour service.

In the merciless alien land she gave birth to sons and daughter and brought them up in sorrows and tears.



Cha's family enjoy themselves at the Children's Park.

frusting her hair. After her husband died of illness from his hard life she made up her mind to rear her children well.

But in the society where she lived money decided everything. Such society could not gratify her wish to make her children have a bright future.

This mother's earnest desire to give schooling to her children was crushed to pieces.

Kim Sam Gon, one of her sons, wanted to be an artist.

He liked painting very much. She saw a hand for painting in his childhood.

Weak as she was, she did everything she could not to give his little heart pain but have him get schooling up to college education.

Her son, too, did his best, working at an iron works from the middle school days to earn money. But it was all in vain.

Their cherished desire was realized only after they were placed in the warm bosom of the grateful socialist motherland ruled by the fatherly leader.

From the moment she stepped on the fatherland happy events took place almost every day in her family.

The sunny apartment in the heart of Pyongyang, the capital of the revolution, was allotted to her family and she got a job.

The motherland sent Kim Sam Gon to the Pyongyang Fine Art College.

Now he is teaching at this college.

His name was in my memory.

He is a talented artist who contributes excellent works of high ideological artistic value to the State Art Exhibition every year. His talent is in full bloom in the fatherland.

Sam Gon produced numerous works including Korean paintings "Despite His Busy Schedule" and "Deep-seated Grudge" and oil painting "New Life." For this he is popular among painting lovers and people and was decorated many times by the state.

The year when Sam Gon entered the college, her daughter Ju Rok went to the Pyongyang Medical College.

The next year Su Gon became a college student and then the youngest son Ju Sok.

It was when Ju Sok entered college. She prepared supper earlier than usual and was about to go to the working people's middle school.

Suddenly the door was flung open and the youngest son rushed in and threw himself into her arms, and said, "Mother, I entered college!"

Looking at her son who was beside himself with joy, she was lost in deep thought.

That evening she said to her sons and daughter:

"I, your widowed mother, can send four of you to college only in the socialist motherland guided by the fatherly leader. In Japan little do I dream this...

"Our socialist system is wonderful indeed."

She could not keep back happy tears, looking at her proud sons and daughter in uniforms issued by the state.

It seemed only yesterday. But now they graduated from colleges and had their happy home.

Stories about their happy life in the fatherland seemed too many to tell.

She and her sons and daughter fully experienced through life how grateful the socialist fatherland is. Their hearts were full of a firm determination to be faithful to the great leader.

Again feeling boundlessly grateful to the tender-hearted fatherly leader, to our socialist fatherland, I came out into the streets with them going to the theatre.

Li Yong Kang

Korean Paintings "Mountains and Rivers" (a picture on a fan) Anonymous

The evening of a gala day, Cha Song Su's whole family have gathered.

Brief Korean History (15)

Reorganization, Strengthening of Feudalism

After unifying the Later Three Kingdoms, Koryo bent all its energies to the reorganization of feudalism in a state of disorder and the strengthening of the centralized feudal rule. A nation-wide land survey and census-making were conducted. On its basis, the *Chongjon System* (adult male land) of Silla was restored, while a vast expanse of waste land was reclaimed.

In its early stage, the land was distributed to aristocrats, officials and powerful families as *ssiore* or individually-owned land and *sikup* or fief, in accordance with their meritorious service and loyalty to the king and the state.

In 976, *Chonsikwa* (the Rules for Land and Resources) was adopted as a basis of centralized government, as it was aimed at legalizing the state's control over the whole land. It was revised in 998. Under the rules, land and forests were divided among officials according to the official rank and service they had rendered. The land thus divided was not a permanent grant but one had the lease right for his lifetime. *Chongsik* was literally means fields (*chon*). forests (*ir*) and official ranking (*kwa*).

While expanding the land under its direct control, the Koryo dynasty continued to strengthen its control over the land divided to aristocrats, officials and powerful families.

In 983, in the capital three *sang* (ministries), the highest organ of the state, and six *cho* (departments), executive organs, were formed. In local areas there were 12 administrative units called *mok*. In 995 local administrative districts were reorganized into 10 provinces. Under them there were more than 580 states, counties and sub-counties.

The country was divided into 5 *kyongi* where its control was strong (Kaesong) was situated and five provinces (Yangju-ang, Kyongsang, Chollado, Kyosu and Sudae) and two *pae* (Tonggae and Sogae). Central officials were dispatched to more than 500 areas. However, as the local administrative machine of Koryo was not complicated that the people were exposed to two-fold or three-fold exploitation.

These central and local officials were selected from among the feudal ruling circle through *Kwapo*, the examination system for officials, enforced in 958.

A military system was also established by Koryo, completely in favor of the ruling system. The troop- strength of the standing central army was set at 40,000 and that of local armies 100,000.

The prerogative of supreme command was held by the king and the central council of state. Common adult males from 20 to 60 years old were subjected to military service.

Commanders of the armies were called *muhan* and *muhan* officers were called *munhan*. *Muhan* and *munhan* were called *Ryanghan*. (*Ryanghan* later became a common with the feudal ruling class.)

Every machine of the Koryo dynasty was aimed at exploiting and suppressing the people. The state paralyzed the people's class consciousness by spreading various kinds of religions and superstitions.

In the latter part of the 10th century, the productivity of Koryo gradually became larger thanks to the ceaseless labour of the people despite of feudalistic exploitation. Devastated fields were restored and waste land has newly reclaimed. In particular, it was of great significance that valleys of Tandong, Chongchon, Taeryong, Amnok rivers were developed.

Palhae people who emigrated into Koryo played a great role in the development of these valleys. Handicraft and commerce also developed. In 996, Koryo made metal coins called *yopcho* for the first time and circulated them.

(To be continued)

Koryo ceramics (pitcher).

Koryo Remains Newly Dug Out

Lots of historical remains have recently been discovered near Kaesong, once the capital of Koryo (918-1392) which is famous for its beautifully-colored, -designed ceramics and the invention of the world's first metal types, according to a report from Pyongyang.

Among them are many kinds of ceramics and gold, copper, iron and glass goods.

☆

At Anrung, the tomb of Koryo's third king Chongjong (946-949), found are a floral-patterned vessel, a saucer, a key and other ceramics. The ceramics are reddish blue, very light and thin.

Wine cups and pots, believed to have been made in the 10th-11th centuries, are very rare ones among Koryo ceramics. Depicted on the plane-shaped light green pot is a pair of phoenixes. The pot and four wine cups with patterns of chrysanthemums, are considered one set.

The gold key

The other pot, made in the 11th century, is also finely done. It has a design of a bunch of grapes and four floral patterns of chrysanthemums.

The most marvelous are a celadon rouge case and a celadon hair oil pot. On the handy rouge case, 4 cm in diameter, are inlaid patterns of a pair of white cranes and chrysanthemums. The white cranes painted on the side of the case, have black eyes, black bills and black legs. Inlaid on the surface of the hair oil pot are 16 bunches of chrysanthemums, green dots and elegant lines.

A plated copper key which was found at Yangrung, the tomb of Koryo's 20th king (1196-1204), is 32 cm long and 13 cm wide. The key is made of copper and plated with gold having dragon's heads on its both tips and decorated with a lotus design. At Anrung, another key was also discovered before, but it is a little bit small—7 cm long and 1.5 cm wide—compared with the new one.

Lots of celadon porcelain with inlaid patterns, white glazed porcelain and picture of a constellation, showing about 150 stars, are unearthed at Yangrung, too.

All these objects clearly show a high technique of porcelain arts and metal arts in the Koryo era.

Inlaid bowls, the rouge case (second from the right) and the hair oil pot (right)

Wau-do Recreation Ground—Scenic Spot on West Sea

Wau-do Island is situated at the mouth of the Taedong River, in the West Sea. The island is picturesque and near Pyongyang, the revolutionary capital, and Nampo, an industrial and cultural export city. So it attracts a good number of working people.

The island resembles a lying cow. Hence it was named Wau-do. It had long remained forlorn.

It had been at the mercy of tidal waves and it had been a nest of various birds.

But today it has become a scenic, modern recreation ground for the people, thanks to the deep concern of President Kim Il Sung who is always striving to turn this land into a paradise for the people where everybody enjoys happiness to his heart's content.

Wau-do Island is bordered with a strong breakwater. The boasts of a modern watering place and boating ground, and there stands a neat holiday home in the woods. There are well-arranged promenades along the beach and through woods.

There soar pavilions on Wau-bong Hill, the highest hill on the island, and on an overhanging cliff. They show the Korean unique architectural beauty and add beauty to the recreation ground.

There are also many welfare service establishments, flower gardens and sports facilities.

One can see dense pine and acacia woods on the island and there grow many kinds of fruit trees including apricot, date persimmons, apple, pear and peach and flower plants.

In spring flowers are at their best; in summer the island is clad in green foliage; and in autumn it displays glorious tints of red and gold and trees are heavy with fruits. So the island presents a wonderful view in all seasons.

From the top of Wau-bong Hill one can take a bird's-eye view of Nampo in the east, which daily prospers as a modern industrial and cultural port city under the wise guidance of the fatherly leader. In and transport and fishing boats plowing waves on the West Sea can be seen.

At full tide the inland floats on the water, and at low tide it looks like a beautiful peninsula. This adds beauty to the island.

Ninety-nine peaks of Mt. Kuwol rise above the flying white clouds in the distance.

Wau-do Island, a recreation ground for the people, will be erected as a cultural recreation centre and a scenic spot which gives happiness and pleasure to the Korean people.

News Dispatch From Pyongyang

May 8

* Maurice Bishop, Prime Minister of Grenada, received Li Jun Ok, ambassador of the DPRK to Guyana, in St. George's, the capital of that country.

May 21

* A Parliamentary delegation of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan headed by His Excellency Bahjat Al Talhouni, President of the Senate, arrived in Pyongyang by plane for a goodwill visit to the DPRK at the invitation of the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly of the DPRK.

May 22

* A delegation of the Socialist Unity Front of the National Council of the Socialist Unity Front of Romania and Vice-Chairman of the Council of Socialist Culture and Education of the Romanian Socialist Republic, arrived in Pyongyang. (KCNA)

World Bulletin

* Premier Hua Guofeng met the Vice-Chairman of the Military Committee of National Liberation of Mali.

* The 8th seminar on the harmonization of policy toward scientific and technical co-operation in West Africa was held in Dakar.

* The Fifth Session of the Council of Ministers of the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) was held in the capital of Senegal.

* An agreement of technical and cultural cooperation was signed between Yugoslavia and Nigeria.

* Nigeria captured a South African ship which illegally introduced into its territorial waters.

* A joint meeting of the two chambers of the Assembly of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia was held.

* The 23rd Congress of the Communist Party of France was held.

Do You Know?

Tansimjul

Tansimjul is a revolutionary dance which President Kim Il Sung taught and spread among the children's art troupers in the guerrilla base during the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle. The leitmotif of this revolutionary dance is that all the anti-Japanese patriotic forces should unite as one around the Party.

Thirteen ribbons of different colours mean the 13 months of pre-liberation Korea hang from the top of a red pole symbolizing the Party. Children dance in garbs of worker, peasant, guerrilla, student, woman and others hold the end of each ribbon and dance round the pole, singing the "National Liberation Song," the "General Mobilization Song" and the "Play Song." In the course, the ribbons are twisted into a beautiful patterned braid.

This dance was danced, about the May Day, the International Children's Day or victorious battles of the guerrillas and welcoming children joining the Children's Corps.

It greatly contributed to rallying the broad sections of people around the President and making them know his great revolutionary line.

Today it is widely danced by the Korean Juvenile Corps members and it is used as a mass dance in the mammoth mass gymnastic display. The Korean people love it very much.

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